



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Hour Law (Holden *v.* Hardy, 169 U. S. 366) should have been at least cited in this collection.

ROGER FOSTER.

Mr. Samuel N. Norton, of Rio Vista, California, sends us a handy little pamphlet entitled *Days and Dates*, which presents ingenious and, so far as we have tested them, accurate tables for finding the day of the week on which any date from A. D. 1000 to A. D. 2282 fell or will fall, by Old Style or by New Style. Useful as the tables will no doubt be to persons who have no more extensive handbook of chronology, the letter-press which accompanies them is not impeccable. It is an error to say that all Catholic nations at once adopted "New Style" upon its installation by Pope Gregory, October 4, 1582. It is a similar error to say that in September 1752 all Protestant nations, following England's example, adopted that style. The author speaks of the enactments of Romulus and Numa with respect to the calendar as well-established matters of fact. The pamphlet closes with a concordance of the French Revolutionary calendar with the Gregorian; it is one day out for the years IV. and VIII.

Mr. Joseph H. Crooker's little book on *The Growth of Christianity* (Chicago, Western Unitarian Sunday-school Society, pp. 241) is the result of a modest and earnest attempt to give a purely rational account of Christian history, chiefly for the use of Sunday-schools. For such purposes it is perhaps too fluid and abstract, assuming or leaving at one side the solid structure of concrete facts which Sunday-school pupils so much need, and taking rather the form of a comment on Christian history already known. The comment is conceived distinctly from the point of view of Unitarianism, and is, as might be expected, enthusiastic for liberty and optimistic with respect to human nature. While its denominational tone is seldom narrow, no slight distortion of view in respect to the relative importance of different portions of church history might easily be produced by the disproportionate space which the book gives to the Trinitarian controversies in early times, and those relating to Arminianism and religious freedom in later years. Some portions of the author's prodigious field have to be slighted in consequence. Yet the book is in many ways unusually good among manuals so brief.

The authors ("H. M. and M. A. R. T.") of a *Handbook to Christian and Ecclesiastical Rome* (London, Adam and Charles Black) have planned "to give the visitor to Rome full information about the Christian side of its history, about Roman churches, ceremonies and customs, which does not fall within the scope" of Murray's and other guide-books. Their first volume, now published, a volume of 547 pages, of a mechanical execution well adapted to its purpose, is devoted to The Christian Monuments of Rome. The subject of the second will be The Liturgy in Rome. The third will deal with Monasticism in Rome and

with Ecclesiastical Rome in other senses. The present volume is largely historical in character. It contains a very large amount of fresh and useful information on churches and catacombs in general, and on each church and catacomb in particular, and many a traveller who can make a long stay in Rome will be benefited by its use. In the way of criticism it must be said that, in those sections which are general in their nature, the authors have not always followed systematically a logical arrangement. There is a good deal of skipping back and forth, and more or less discourse, always interesting to be sure, on points which more properly belong in the second volume.

It is fortunate for the general public that the best scholarship of England is willing to devote itself to filling up the innumerable historical "series" which are now running. Hassall's *Louis XIV.*, Poole's *Wycliffe*, Hutton's *Philip Augustus*, and Tout's *Edward I.*, each in a different series, have now a worthy companion in Hodgkin's *Charles the Great* in the "Foreign Statesmen" series. The author has already set his own standard for this sort of work in his *Theodoric the Goth*, and the present book is an even better specimen of the best kind of popular writing. One feels a little tendency to resent what seems like a waste of already meagre space when he finds one-third the book occupied with a history of the earlier Carolingians, but the work is really a marvel of disguised condensation and one cannot fail to be astonished at the ease and skill with which so much of the history of the times is told in 250 pages. The narrative follows the sources very closely with copious translations, and many passages which are not between quotation marks are hardly more than translations from Einhard or the chroniclers, and, of course, one finds little to criticize in Hodgkin, unless he makes much of some difference of opinion. It seems to have been pretty clearly proved, however, that Adalgisel and Ansegisel were two different persons, and that Martin was the paternal uncle of Pippin of Herstal; in describing Charles Martel's use of the church lands it is plainly implied that this included only the appointment of his friends to church offices, omitting entirely the far more important *precaria verbo regis*; and in saying that feudalism does not go back into Merovingian days, while the statement is in terms accurate, it is so made as to convey a wrong impression regarding the origin of feudal institutions.

The first two *fasciculi* of Vol. XVII. of the *Analecta Bollandiana* (Brussels, Société des Bollandistes, 1898, pp. 264, 48) is mainly occupied with the presentation and discussion of the hagiographical materials derived from three related collections,—the martyrology of Wolfhard of Hasern, the collection which (because its chief manuscripts sprang from five Austrian monasteries) is called the *Magnum Legendarium Austriacum*, and the *Legendarium* of Windberg. The mutual relations of these *Legendaries* are examined with studious care. Then follow a considerable number of the contributions to hagiology which are contained in them.

Of these perhaps the most interesting are lives of two Irish bishops, Mochuille and Ronan. The former has no direct value for Irish history; the latter is to be discussed in the forthcoming November volume of the *Acta Sanctorum*. M. Ulysse Cheyalier's *Repertorium Hymnologicum*, which has hitherto been published in supplements to the *Analecta*, having now been completed, the present *fasciculus* offers the first part of a catalogue of the Greek hagiographical manuscripts of the Vatican.

The Ancestry of John Whitney, by Henry Melville, A.M. (New York, De Vinne Press, pp. xviii, 295.) One may well believe that the author of this book spent "four years of investigation," and a great deal of money besides, in preparing and publishing it. It is quite the handsomest and most interesting book of the kind we have met. It appears, moreover, to have been worth doing—whether upon so sumptuous a scale is another question. To many it must be a book worth having—an edition of six hundred has been printed; but who can stand the charge?

Perhaps we ought not to speak of "books of the kind." The truth is, there are few books like this one. It is more than a book of genealogy, though there is much genealogy in it; it is less than a book of history or of biography, though there is much history and biography in it. So far as it is a work of genealogy, it travels far afield as compared with American works of that name. The whole field is different; it begins indeed where American genealogy delights to begin, if only it can—with an ancestor firmly fixed and located in England; but thence it runs upstream instead of down, to the sources. As a book of history, which sensibly enough it does not pretend to be, it could only pass as a scrappy piece of second-hand work.

The book is a sort of historic-genealogy, as nearly as words can hit it; giving an account of the English Whitneys, of Whitney on the picturesque Wye in Herefordshire, from the first appearance of the family in known records to the last. The two extremes are the thirteenth and the seventeenth centuries. The story is a striking instance of the mutation of familiar names; once familiar in England, Whitney now is scarcely known except as an American and Canadian name. The last Sir Thomas died without issue about two years before the death of the emigrant John, his second cousin and nearest male relative. "There are probably as many of the name to-day," says the author, "in some Massachusetts village as can be found in all England."

A sturdy, aggressive race, the Whitneys, seated in the Marches of Herefordshire, over against the Welshman, from the first played a part, at times conspicuous enough, for good or ill, to satisfy the family pride of their descendants to-day. What part they played from century to century is told in this book, in chapters severally entitled, "The Whitneys of the Thirteenth Century," "of the Fourteenth Century," "of the Fifteenth Century" and "of the Sixteenth Century," with a preliminary chapter on "The Origin and Early History of the Whitney Family" and a final chapter on "The Last of the Whitneys of Whitney."

The chapters are not merely founded upon records, they are largely made up of them. Indeed, the book is a collection of materials for a history of the English Whitneys, with connecting narrative. The records are given with sufficient fulness, mostly in translation; the connecting narrative is told not without good sense and taste. The book abounds with excellent illustrations of places in the valley of the Wye, and there is a large "Map of the Whitney Estate with its Surroundings" as it appeared in 1895. Fac-similes of documents also abound. Genealogical appendices and an index, no better than it should be, close a volume, bound in vellum covers held together by stout ties and stamped with the Whitney arms.

MELVILLE M. BIGELOW.

Mr. Julian S. Corbett, of whose *Drake and the Tudor Navy* we expect to take more especial notice later, has edited for the Navy Records Society a volume of *Papers relating to the Navy during the Spanish War, 1585-1587* (London, The Society, pp. 1, 363) which illustrates in a very interesting manner the period of war, or rather of general reprisals on the high seas, which preceded the year of the Armada. The documents come mostly from the "State Papers, Domestic," at the Public Record Office, though some of the most important are derived from the Lansdowne and other collections at the British Museum. They are arranged in three divisions. The first contains narratives, despatches and letters of intelligence, etc., which relate to Drake's "Indies voyage" of 1585-1586, and prove that this was not, as has perhaps generally been thought, a haphazard raid, but "a thoroughly well conceived, if ambitious, design to destroy the sources of Spanish transatlantic commerce and ruin her colonial empire." The second collection of papers relates to the Cadiz voyage of 1587. The documents here printed make clearer than ever before the high strategical importance of Drake's seizure of Cape St. Vincent, which is shown to be, not a mere incident, insignificant and inexplicable save as an act of bravado, but an intentional achievement having results at least as important as those which flowed from the fight in Cadiz harbor or the capture of the *San Felipe*. The greater number of these papers, however, relate to the quarrel between Drake and the vice-admiral, Borough. Part III. consists of papers bearing on questions of admiralty administration, especially Hawkins's administration and the attacks made upon him, and on matters of naval ordnance. The subject of guns and gunnery in the Tudor navy is treated with great learning and clearness in an appendix. The introduction is a model of lucid exposition, and the notes are all that one could desire or expect, even from Mr. Corbett.

Dr. Guernsey Jones, of the University of Nebraska, in his Heidelberg dissertation entitled *The Diplomatic Relations between Cromwell and Charles X. Gustavus of Sweden* (Lincoln, Neb., State Journal Co., pp. 89), has printed an admirable monograph on an interesting subject.

The relations of Cromwell with Sweden after the abdication of Christina had an important connection with the project of a general Protestant alliance which stood so near his heart and at times so strongly influenced his policy. The negotiations between the Protector and the Swedish king were hampered, and at length made abortive, by a radical difference of objects. Charles Gustavus was less concerned to fight against Catholicism than to assure to himself the control of the Baltic by making war on Denmark and opposing the Dutch, while England's commercial interests, of which Cromwell was ever mindful, as well as his political and religious projects, impelled him to promote peace and equilibrium among the naval and commercial powers of the Baltic. Dr. Jones has followed out the story of the working-out of these cross-purposes with great care and good judgment, using apparently all the printed matter, English, Dutch, Swedish and German, that was accessible in London, and much manuscript material at the British Museum, the Bodleian, and the Public Record Office. He has not examined the despatches of the Swedish ambassadors in London, though we should suppose that they would be highly important and that copies of them could readily be obtained from Stockholm; but Pufendorf and other writers have given him summaries of some of them. His style cannot be praised.

The Life of Judge Jeffreys. By H. B. IRVING, M.A. Oxon. (New York, Longmans, pp. 380.) This work does not contain one uninteresting page. Every lawyer who has a taste for the literature of his profession should place it on his shelves by the side of Campbell's *Lives*. And all who enjoy history should read it. The style, with the exception of a few cheap similes, is temperate and attractive. The type and paper are pleasing to the eye; and there is but one fault in the work of the publisher, a serious one in a biography, the failure to head the pages with the date of the text in the year of our Lord and that of the subject's age.

Like most biographers at the end of this century, Mr. Irving tries to extenuate the faults of his hero. The omission to cite at the foot of each page the authorities for his assertions makes it often hard to decide as to the soundness of his defense. But he clearly scores a few points against the Whigs, and sufficiently establishes the inaccuracy of some of the rhetorical flourishes of Campbell and the reckless falsity of much of the narrative of Macaulay, who in at least one case has invented a speech which Jeffreys never uttered.

Although, however, this biographer has subdued the portraits made by his predecessors, has shown some of the provocations for the outrages perpetrated by the judge, and has suggested the reasons which may have seemed to the actor justifications for them, the result has been merely to make the judicial monster more human, not to change any of the characteristics which had been heretofore attributed to him. This book makes it easier to believe that he existed, but it does not relieve the horror which an account of his acts must always inspire in the mind of any healthy man. Insolent in success, cowardly to the point of grovelling

when rebuffed ; servile to the great, bullying the low ; callous to all human suffering except his own, to which he was most tender ; coarse and vulgar on the bench, deciding cases in conformity with the will of those who had the power to gratify his ambition ; always a judicial tyrant, and at times a judicial murderer, posterity has continued for him the hate which he received from his contemporaries ; and justly, to the end of time, when men wish to describe a tyrannical and wicked judge, they will say that a Jeffreys has come to judgment.

ROGER FOSTER.

Dr. George C. Williamson, who in 1895 published a life of John Russell and in 1896 one of Richard Cosway, has written for "The Connoisseur Series" a book entitled *Portrait Miniatures* (London, George Bell and Sons, pp. 170), designed as a handbook for collectors who do not buy Dr. Propert's elaborate and expensive *History of Miniature Art*. The chapter on the early English miniaturists, that on Hilliard, Oliver and Cooper, and those dealing with most of the artists of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, are based on that book ; those on painters in enamel and on foreign miniaturists on other standard books. More original are the chapters on Cosway and the two Plimers, those on modern work and the most notable collections of the present time, and those which give advice, marked by much good sense and moderation, on collecting and on the bibliography of the subject. The volume is illustrated by nearly two hundred excellent reproductions of miniatures or enamels, either in collotype or in process, showing many of the finest examples of the art, and enabling its history to be followed with considerable satisfaction.

Skalpieren in Nordamerika. Von Premierleutnant Geo. Friederici, (Sonder-Abdruck aus Band LXXIII., Nr. 13. u. 14. des *Globus*, Braunschweig, 1898). This brochure by Lieutenant Friederici contains a mass of historical and ethnologic information upon the subject discussed. The references are necessarily more historical than ethnologic, for the reason that superficial observation of Indian customs began with the discovery of America, while the intelligent investigation of their meaning dates back only a few years.

The author finds indications of the practice of scalping among the ancient Germans, Gauls, Jews and Scythians, the Malays and African negroes, as well as among the Indians of both Americas. In America it was most general among the tribes north of Mexico, and was observed in Canada as early as 1535.

Students of American history are well aware that the custom of scalping was not only encouraged, but systematically practised by the rival French and English colonists, but the mass of testimony which the author has collected is something astonishing. For over a hundred years human scalps, of Indian, French or English, men, women or children, were a marketable commodity with value fixed by legislation, being usually

quoted higher in Boston than in Quebec. In one noted instance even a minister of the gospel engaged in the business at the rate of one hundred pounds per scalp. As late as 1863 the territory of Idaho authorized "for every scalp of a buck \$100, for every woman \$50, and for everything in the shape of an Indian under ten years \$25."

The scalp yell, the scalp dance, and the method of preparing the scalp are described, but the author says little concerning the importance attached to scalps in connection with religious mysteries. This branch of the subject remains still to be investigated. The idea that the Indian believed that scalping prevented his entrance into the Indian heaven is probably only a popular error.

JAMES MOONEY.

Miss Edith Sichel's *The Household of the Lafayettes* (London, Constable and Co. ; New York, Macmillan, 1897, pp. 348), is extremely interesting ; one could read it through at one sitting, had one time. Of course the character of the subject goes a good way, but the intrinsic interest in this precise subject, it is one of Miss Sichel's merits to have discerned. Heretofore the career of Lafayette had not appeared to me as a subject for romance, either in fiction or in good glowing facts. But Miss Sichel regards the Noailles and Lafayettes as representatives of the best, but least appreciated element of the old nobility and presents this matter as well as she does the amorphisms of the Revolution ; she gives us account of the horrors of the Revolutionary prisons in Paris as well as of the lot of Lafayette when himself exile and captive ; she has the opportunity to describe the Christian idealism of Mme. Lafayette, as well as the zeal for liberty of her husband. A good subject then, as well as a very well written book. It goes without saying that in a book which implies a *résumé* of the history of the most important half-century of modern times will be constant occurrence of ideas and opinions, as to events and men, with which many will heartily disagree. But such a book as this is to be read by those who have already some knowledge, and such will not be likely to be led far astray. If we are to push criticism to rigor I think I must say that the book on the whole impresses me as being more picturesque than intellectual, that it does not give us the theories of Lafayette as definitely as it does Lafayette the theorist, that although we feel that all this must have been much as it is here set down, we are not quite sure how it was that it all came to be. Lafayette—possibly not a difficult character—seems rather too near the hero of an old-fashioned novel. Dryasdust in his fever for facts often suspects the lighter touch. Still one reads a book like this not to borrow ideas ready-made but to stimulate one's own thinking, and for this purpose it is amply and excellently sufficient.

EDWARD E. HALE, JR.

Dr. Lauros G. McConachie, in his *Congressional Committees* (New York, T. Y. Crowell and Co., no date, pp. 441) has a subject which has long demanded thorough and scholarly examination. Such an investiga-

tion he has evidently bestowed. It is impossible not to admire the extent of his reading in the voluminous sources, and the fulness of his knowledge. Not less admirable is the author's insight into the conditions of congressional life in the past and in recent times. He has great skill in observation of the developments of parliamentary procedure and in reflection upon them. It is a pity, therefore, that he has such unfortunate methods of presentation. His style is distressingly turgid; for example, his last sentence reads thus (he is speaking of the United States Senate): "Across its narrow way we still peer back into the regions whence we have come,—see the morning of the world, the marches of the Teuton forests, Hellenic tribal bounds, snowy-haired patriarchs of Orient, the solitary cave-dweller gazing out over Britain's untamed seas." Very likely we do; the present reviewer would be slow to affirm that we do not; but is this the style in which to write of the history of parliamentary procedure? The fault is not simply one of taste; the constant excess of rhetoric, the inability to say a plain thing in plain language, makes it frequently difficult to get the author's meaning. Yet surely few topics more strenuously demand simplicity and directness than the history of legislative methods. It is a pity the author could not have caught the terse precision of Hatsell or the limpid clearness of Jefferson. Moreover, the arrangement of the book lacks order and method to a really surprising degree. Many students will resort to the book, inevitably; the information they seek will often be in it; but they will often have great difficulty in knowing where to find it, or into what words of plain English to translate it when found. The chapter on committees before 1789 is noticeably imperfect.

In his little book called *Seven Months a Prisoner* (Scribner, pp. 258) Mr. J. V. Hadley tells an interesting, at times even thrilling, tale of military adventure during the Civil War. It is a pleasing and apparently veracious addition to the number of such narratives, told in a straightforward manner, and with an old-time flavor of that "unreconstructed" feeling toward Secession and all its works which we so readily excuse in old prisoners.

Dr. Thomas W. Bicknell has, with exemplary devotion, explored the annals of his native town, and produced a creditable *History of Barrington, Rhode Island* (Providence, the author, pp. 616). The book is much larger and more important than his *Sketches of Barrington* (1870). Dr. Bicknell cannot resist the temptation to begin his narrative of Barrington with the visit of the Northmen, nor is he always critical in his treatment of times considerably later. His identification of "Sowams," the home of Massasoit, with Barrington rather than with Warren, will raise some clamor, yet has much good argument in its favor. The history of the settlement in its successive relations as part of the colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay and Rhode Island is traced with minute care and much intelligence. The later portions of the book, beside

the usual chapters as to war records, devote more attention than is common to the economic and social history of the town. Many biographies are given.

The fourteenth volume of the *Collections* of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (pp. 553) opens with a history of Mackinac by the editor, Mr. R. G. Thwaites, corresponding secretary of the society, and an account of early days on the island, by Mrs. Elizabeth Thérèse Baird. Most of the other articles are contributions to one of the three divisions of Wisconsin history to which the articles in recent volumes of the *Collections* have mostly been devoted, the history of military posts in Wisconsin, the history of the early missions within its borders, and the history of the various bodies of foreign population settled therein. Military history is chiefly represented in this volume by careful histories of Fort Winnebago and of Lincoln's participation in the Black Hawk War; missionary history by documents relating to the history of the Episcopal and Catholic missions at Green Bay and Little Chute, and by an account of Father Samuel Mazzuchelli. The foreign groups dealt with are the Cornishmen, the Icelanders and the Germans, whose local origins in Germany are carefully traced.

In Vol. VIII., Part 3, of the *Collections* of the Minnesota Historical Society (pp. 271-542), the most important contributions to history are General Richard W. Johnson's history of Fort Snelling from its foundation to the present time, and Lieutenant David L. Kingsbury's account of Sully's expedition against the Sioux in 1864. There is also an article on the history of mining and quarrying in the territory and state, by the secretary of the society, Mr. Warren Upham. The rest of the volume is mostly taken up with reminiscences of early pioneers, often interesting, but somewhat formless.